

Pastor, Stallings, Bogle, M'Millan, Eaton, and Cowper.
On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Francis, Hellen, Holmes, Hill, Pharr, Moody, and Hester.
On Claims.—Messrs. Drake, Tomlinson, Worth, Hargrave, Melvin, Etheridge, and Jefferson.
On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Waddell, Boyd, Edwards, Biggs, Woodfin, Shepard and Jefferys.
On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Joyner, Dockery, G. W. Thompson, Stowe, Taylor, Boyden and Cameron.
On Education and the Literary Fund.—Messrs. Wilson, Speight, Elliott, Halsey, Boyd, Exam and Lindsay.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
After the transaction of some unimportant business in the House, the hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the message of the Governor was handed in by Mr. Reynolds, his private Secretary, and read in the House by the Clerk.

IN SENATE.
TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1844.
The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Joyner, the Senator from Halifax, announced in an appropriate manner, the death of John L. FOREMAN, Esq., the Senator from Pitt, and moved the usual resolutions of respect to the deceased. Messrs. Cameron, Joyner, Wilson, and Boyden, were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate to unite with the Commons' committee in suggesting the proper ceremonies to be observed.
On motion, the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
The House met according to adjournment. A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of one of their members, Mr. FOREMAN, Esq., accompanied with the usual resolutions and a proposition that the members of the Legislature wear a trape on the left arm during the session, as a testimony of respect for the deceased. Mr. Harris, of Pitt, made a most touching and appropriate address upon the merits of Mr. FOREMAN, and moved to concur in the proceedings of the Senate; and this motion was seconded in a few neat remarks, by Mr. Washington, of Craven.

The Resolutions of the Senate were then adopted, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Perkins, Bridges, Washington and Shepard, as select committee on the part of the House to unite with the Senate Committee, in making suitable arrangements for the funeral of the deceased. The Joint Select Committee then met, and soon afterwards Mr. Shepard, as Chairman, reported to the House that they had had the matter under consideration, and recommended that the Senate and House meet to-morrow morning at the Capitol at 9 o'clock, and thence proceed to the residence of the deceased, and accompany his remains to the limits of the City. Gen'l Wilson, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Boyd and Col. Joyner, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Perkins, Bridges, Washington and Shepard, on the part of the House, are the pall-bearers selected by the Legislature for the deceased.

On motion of Mr. Washington, the House adjourned until Thursday morning 10 o'clock.
THURSDAY, Nov. 28
The two Houses were chiefly engaged yesterday, in a bill for various Officers, which consumed a good deal of time in the process, but the result of which may be stated in a very short compass:
J. Holdery, of Rockingham, was elected the third Engrossing Clerk, on the first vote as follows, viz:
J. Holdery, 60
W. J. Lewis, 38
T. S. Clark, 26
J. J. Thomas, 2
David Outlaw, of Bertie, received nearly an unanimous vote for Solicitor of the first Judicial Circuit, there being no other name in nomination.
In the sixth Judicial Circuit, Hamilton C. Jones was re-elected Solicitor by the following vote, viz:
H. C. Jones, 95
J. W. Osborne, 26
J. R. Dodge, 20
H. Gibson, 19
William Hall, Esq., the old Secretary of State, was re-elected to that Office.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
The Louisiana Frauds.
The whig papers continue to copy from the New Orleans journals declarations against the frauds said to have been committed in the parish of Plaquemines, in Louisiana. The charge is founded on the fact that some twelve hundred votes have been cast in that parish, which usually casts only six hundred.

Nothing is said by the same whig papers of one of the whig municipalities of New Orleans, where four hundred votes are commonly taken, but which now gives eight hundred and eighty-six. They say nothing of the large increase of votes in the other whig municipalities, nothing of the great increase at Baton Rouge, and nothing of the increase in other places.
In regard to the parish of Plaquemines, the democrats admit the great increase of votes, but they ascribe it to "the fine weather which had prevailed for three days and had permitted the pilots, the fishermen, and the planters the most remote, to repair to the polls with more facility than ever."

And Mr. Gilbert Leonard, the Judge of that parish, in the following letter addressed to the New Orleans Courier, denies that any frauds were committed, unless by the whigs:
To the Editor of the Courier:
Sir—Read this morning an editorial article in the Bee, accusing the democrats of the parish of Plaquemines of having committed frauds at the last elections, and in which my name has been mentioned. I will not condescend to refute the gross lies contained in said article; I will only say, and I can prove it, that all the frauds which have been committed in said parish have been perpetrated by the whigs; they procured men who did not vote, and never did possess any property, to vote there. In one case especially, it was so palpable that Dr. Wilkinson, who had brought a man to vote, and finding that I said nothing to it, took back that man's ticket, and said he would rather that he should not vote—this is the case of the Red River man; and, as for the statement showing that by the census of 1840, the parish had but five hundred white male adults, it proves that the officer, who made the census, either committed an error or did not do his duty, because I can prove, by Mr. Joseph B. Wilkinson (a strong whig, by the bye) that he himself has sworn more than ELEVEN HUNDRED persons, of full age, of course (for the law requires it) living, residing, and who have planted corn in the said parish, since 1833;—those names I have, having copied them from Mr. Wilkinson's book.

G. LEONARD.
"What have you heard the news?"
"What news?"
"Why, a new comet can be seen with glasses." "So I understand, and took four strong glasses of rum punch, and then didn't see any comet, but I'll tell you what I did see—I saw stars."
"Is it possible."

From the N. Y. Ev. Post.

The office of a Member of Congress.
There are different lights in which the office of a member of Congress is regarded. The constitution looks upon him as the intelligent and faithful representative of his constituents. The friends of American industry, as the men who make their fortunes by a tariff of high duties call themselves, have another theory. They look upon a member of Congress as a tool who is to be dexterously used for their own profit and convenience, often without his knowing it. The constitution presumes that he will be certain to understand every question that comes before him before he gives his vote. The protectionists suppose no such thing, and they are frequently right. They suppose that when he undertakes to settle a tariff he has taken in hand a matter which he does not understand and that by a little management he may be induced to tax his constituents most oppressively without being aware of what he is doing.

An example which came to our knowledge lately, will show that these ingenious "friends of American industry" are not so very much mistaken in their theory as one would suppose.

A western member of Congress, by no means wanting in general intelligence, was in this city not long since, and being in the warehouse of one of our importers, was shown a sample of cotton goods, and asked how much duty he thought it paid.

"It is cotton, I believe!" said he.
"It is cotton."

"Then it pays a duty of thirty per cent.—The tariff of 1842 imposes a duty of thirty per cent. on imported cottons generally."

"It pays a duty of more than a hundred," replied the importer. He then went on to show how, by the help of the ingenious trick called a *minimum*, which the eastern manufacturers introduced into the tariff, the goods in question were made to pay more than a hundred per cent., and how many other fabrics were taxed twice that amount.

The member of Congress was surprised.—The manufacturers, he said, had claimed a duty of thirty per cent. as a measure necessary for the safe prosecution of their business; he had thought the request a reasonable one, and voted for the tariff with the idea that he was taxing imported cotton goods only thirty per cent. on their value.

No successfully were the members of Congress humbugged in 1842—we speak not of all who voted for the tariff, for some of the members of older standing must have understood what they were doing and assisted in practising the deception upon the rest—that the game is now renewed. The tariff of 1842 is to be saved from a repeal by practising upon the credulity which was so successfully appealed to when it was passed.

The members of Congress are to be made to believe that the prosperity of the nation depends upon the tariff and will be destroyed the moment it is touched. Accordingly the whig newspapers ring with alarming accounts of workmen discharged, mills abandoned half built, and manufacturing companies dissolved, merely because Mr. Polk is elected. If the fear of a reduction of the tariff produces such an effect, what will be the consequence of the actual reduction? what but starvation and beggary to half our population?

The design of the clamor is to practice upon the timidity and the presumed ignorance of the members of Congress, and to prevent them, if possible, from reducing the duties to a reasonable rate, such as the consumers will cheerfully bear. No doubt certain manufacturing enterprises have been abandoned, and wisely so; but it is to be regretted that the same policy is to be threatened to all other, with the exception of the tariff were not to be revised. Our readers may possibly recollect the ruin which excessive competition brought upon so many of the stockholders in the eastern manufacturing companies, some fifteen or sixteen years ago. The protective system was in full effect; everybody rushed into the business of manufacturing cottons and woollens; many families invested all they had in the stock of cotton and woollen mills; the market became overstocked, the stocks became worthless, and thousands were reduced from comfort to poverty. Nothing more has now happened than that a similar madness has been checked, and a similar catastrophe prevented. Yet the whig organs, by diligent and daily exaggeration, are striving to magnify this wholesome check and this happy prevention into a mighty mischief, which is to freeze the souls of the members of Congress with fear, and induce them wholly to abstain from meddling with the tariff.

The Journal of Commerce has a Washington letter containing some opinions about Mexican and Texan affairs, seemingly emanating from Mr. Calhoun or his friends. The writer says:

"It is not the opinion, I learn, of the Secretary of State, that any war can grow out of that measure, should it be consummated.—Should the annexation be effected, it will be with the consent of Mexico, and with ample indemnity to her. The offer of ten millions, heretofore made to Santa Anna, was, from all accounts, far from being sufficient; but it was deemed by him and his friends, and by the British agents in Mexico, who look to that indemnity as a source from which British debts can be paid, as an insufficient sum. Moreover, Santa Anna himself was desirous that provision should be made, in the treaty, to indemnify him for his personal losses and sacrifices incurred by the Texan revolution."

"The government of Mexico entertains no serious expectation or design to reconquer Texas. On the contrary, it perceives no benefit that can be derived from a re-union with a people of different origin, language, religion, and institutions. Mexico covets the security and border tranquility that she can alone obtain from the establishment of a boundary line between her and the United States, for which the United States will be responsible. She has every advantage to expect from such a treaty of peace and boundaries with the United States, and nothing from war."

Simple Cure for Croup.—We find in the Journal of Health, the following simple remedy for this dangerous disease.—Those who have passed nights of almost agony at the bedside of loved children, will treasure it up as an invaluable piece of information. If a child is taken with croup, instantly apply cold water, ice water if possible, suddenly and freely to the nose and chest, with a sponge. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved. So soon as possible, let the sufferer drink as much as it can, then wipe it dry, cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parent's anxiety, and lead the heart in thankfulness to the power which has given to the pure gushing fountain such medical qualities.

Commodore Moore arrived in Baltimore on the 13th ult., from Washington City, and took lodgings at the Exchange Hotel.

New-Hampshire.
The Legislature of New-Hampshire convened at Concord on the 20th of Nov. last. We make the following extract from the Governor's Message, which is about half of it. After a short review of the State's affairs, Gov. Steele remarks:—

It would, perhaps, be out of place for me to congratulate the legislature on the result of the presidential election; yet I cannot forbear saying that its result must go far towards convincing political aspirants that honest, straightforward action is far preferable to every variety of professions, corrupting schemes of distribution, or false issues on national policy. Not many years since it was confidently said that, without a national bank, the currency would be ruined, and exchanges from one section of the country to another would be disastrously disordered, if not rendered impossible of being effected at all. Time has proved these confident predictions to be wholly unfounded. A sound and wholesome trade has effected that which the United States Bank failed to do, and has gone far towards convincing every one open to conviction, that trade, left to itself, will regulate its own concerns much better than any artificial power can do it. Such also will be the fate of the present tariff predictions. The tariff, left as it now stands, will work the destruction of the interests involved in its immoderate protective clauses. Protective duties have the effect of enhancing the price of the articles protected, and in proportion to the rise of prices will be the profits made by the producer or manufacturer. If those profits are large, the inducement to the capitalist is greater to extend such profitable business; and this is often done so hastily that prudence is lost sight of. A rush takes place, the business is overdone, and the home market overstocked.

To remedy the evil, a foreign market must be resorted to; but this cannot be done except a sacrifice ruinous alike to the business of the manufacturer and all other interests necessarily connected therewith. That we are fast approaching a crisis I cannot doubt. Manufacturing establishments are being erected or enlarged with such haste, that time is not given for the damp waters of the building, or the point on the machinery, to dry. Machines of all kinds, new and old, are eagerly sought after, and as eagerly set in motion. The land speculations were scarcely conducted with less deliberation or judgment than are the erection of mills or purchase of stock in mills already built. If the concern can show the large dividends, no matter how made, no matter what the construction or durability of the buildings or machinery may be, they are rarely, if ever, examined or inquired after—present gains alone control the decision of the purchaser. The result is inevitable; protective duties cannot save interests thus situated from a revulsion which must, sooner or later, bear heavily on the operatives, and force them either to add to their already burdensome hours of labor, or submit to a large reduction of wages; perhaps both. Such has ever been and will be the result of all hot-headed systems. If we wish to have wholesome and permanent interests of any kind, we must admit of a fair competition.

JOHN H. STEELE.
Council Chamber, Nov. 20, 1844.
Piracy and Murder.
The Liverpool Mercury of Nov. 1st, gives the following account of an atrocious case of piracy and murder, committed on the high seas:
"The *Perona*, of Glasgow, a fine merchant vessel, was on her passage from the continent to the south of Africa, on the 29th of July last, while on her passage from Jamaica to Europe, to be overtaken by a pirate schooner, carrying Spanish colors, with a crew of apparently about 150 men, most of whom were negroes and mulattoes. She was a beautiful craft, with a large gun on a pivot between the main and foremasts; painted yellow on the starboard side, and black on the larboard. Captain Munro, deeming all thoughts of resistance vain, surrendered at discretion, and the result was the immediate slaughter of himself and his chief mate, Mr. Gough, followed by the murder of most of the rest of the crew, excepting some who threw themselves overboard, to avoid the savage cruelty of the pirates. The remaining few, after the most cruel treatment, were bound in cords, and left in the forehatchway by the pirates, who, having plundered the vessel of all they wished, cut away the topmasts, destroyed the rigging and sails, and scuttled her in several places. The unfortunate vessel was fallen in with a few days after the massacre, when she was water-logged, and nearly in a sinking state. The second mate and three seamen, after the pirates left the vessel, contrived to extricate themselves, and were found by the brigantine in a deplorable state. This is the third act of piracy which has been committed in the West Indies within the last six months."

"KEY WEST, Nov. 25.
"On the 20th inst., the Brig *Lime Rock*, of New Orleans, Ould, master, left here with a cargo of Salt, bound for New Orleans. At ten o'clock same night, she suddenly sprung aloft and leaked so badly that the Captain tried to get her back here, but the wind was ahead and the leak increasing, he made for the nearest land that he could find, and succeeded in getting her on the Tortuguese, she being then bowsprit and deck under water.—She was soon boarded by wreckers and stripped of her materials, which were brought here by the Captain, and arrived yesterday. On the 17th inst., the bark *Highlander*,—master, of and from Newport, R. I., with Potatoes, Onions, Oil, &c., for cargo, got ashore on the Tortuguese, was assisted by wreckers and got off and arrived yesterday. She is leaking badly and will have to discharge.—The ship *Atlantic* is to be sold by the U. S. Marshal by order of the Court, on the 28th inst. This case for salvage has not yet been heard.—*Charles Esch* *Patriot*.
NEW YORK, Nov. 28.
The demand for foreign exchange is more limited, and the rates have become heavy; with a tendency downwards. The rate of loans by the banks is still held at six per cent., both in this city and Philadelphia, but money is cheaper in the streets, and the banks must soon reduce their rates.—When the result of the Presidential election was known to be a choice of Mr. Polk, the democratic candidate, there was a desperate outcry on the part of some of the more unprincipled and ignorant of the vanquished, that this mere choice of a particular man for President would ruin the business of the country. Under the effect of this outcry, the banks improved the opportunity to make a little more money by advancing the rate of their loans. This has succeeded for a little while. But now the great mass of those doing business, find the cry of ruin to be a humbug started in a measure, by persons who hoped to make a little gain out of the terror of their neighbors, and also reflecting that a President can of himself do nothing with a Senate opposed to him, and above all that no man chosen by the people to a public office would propose a measure to ruin that people, this mass of the community ridicule the idea of a whig panic. Bright anticipations are now beginning to be entertained by those most desponding a few days since. Con-

fidence is restored with a firmness that was unfeigned before, money is becoming plenty again, high spirits are beginning to be felt by those in business, and stability, steadiness and prosperity are foreseen in all the branches of trade for four years to come, with one exception. We say with one exception. The poor manufacturers who have been coining money for the last few years, and were looking forward to more extravagant gains in their business than were realized by the land speculators in 1836, suddenly find they will be compelled to be satisfied with moderate profits as other branches of business. Thus it is; every item which has been published as an indication of the ruin that was before this great country, relates to some little job in which some one of these manufacturers was concerned. Not a word has yet been said by the other great branches of business of any ruin which they anticipate. And the reason is, they have been conducted in a more healthy manner than that of the manufacturers, and they fear no evils.

Charleston Market, Nov. 30.
COTTON.—The receipts of Uplands during the week past, have been as follows: by Rail Road 7555 bales, by water 6485, by wagons 896, total 14,936 bales. Exported in same time, to Liverpool 7092 bales, to Havre 2,677, to other foreign ports 1000 bales, and coastwise 4854, making a grand total of 15,623 bales—leaving on hand a shipping stock of 21,851 bales, exclusive of 15,131 bales on shipboard not cleared.
Inferior and Ordinary, 4 1/2 a 5
Middling a Middling Fair, 5 1/2 a 5 1/2
Fair a Fully Fair, 5 1/2 a 6
RICE.—The market throughout the week has exhibited much firmness, with a steady demand, during which holders in some instances have been able to realize on some quantities an advance on previous prices. We however retain our former quotations. The receipts of the week amount to 35200 tierces; exported 4421; sales 2900, of which the particulars are as follows:—133 tierces at \$3 1/2; 126, 3 1/2; 176, 3 7/8; 77, 2 15/16; 355, 2 1/2; 203, 2 13/16; 784, 2 3/4; 650, 2 11/16; 100, 2 3/4, and 225, 2 9/16.
RICE.—The receipts amount to near 38,000 bushels, of which 19,000 have been sold, viz. 5,000 at 77; 8,200 at 76; 3,500 at 70, and 1,500 at 69 cents.
MOLASSES.—258 barrels New Orleans Molasses, new crop, have been landed and sold, principally at 27 1/2 a 28 cts. For a few barrels in small lots 29 1/2 a 30 cents have been obtained. For West India there has been a little better demand than of late, and our quotations for a good article have been obtained with more ease.

GRAIN.—The only arrivals of the week consist of 1100 bushels Corn, and 3000 bushels, imported by a dealer to order.
Extracts from the Mercury Price Current.
FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, Nov. 30.
The tendency of cotton is still downward, and large sales made this week at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Flour continues at about \$3 75 \$4 and \$4 25, for cross, fine and superior. Domestic Liquors still scarce, and prices somewhat advanced.—*Carolinian*.
MARRIED.
In this town on the evening of the 2d inst., by Rev. A. Repton, Mr. Francis James, formerly of Nantucket, Mass., to Miss Jane Wallace, of this place.
In Bladen county, 21st ult., by Mr. Charles Peterhill, to Miss Caroline Gromatie, daughter of Mr. Patrick Cromatie.
In Sampson county, 19th ult., by John C. Williams, Esq., Mr. Owen H. Johnson to Miss Aboliba Howard, daughter of Thomas Howard, Esq.
At Stricklandville, Duplin county, on Thursday, 21st ult., by Thomas Stanford, Esq., Mr. Samuel Gavin to Miss Martha Jones, daughter of Allen Jones, Esq.
Also, on the same day, and in the same neighborhood, by A. Maxwell, Esq., James Madison to Miss Eliza Ezell.
In Raleigh, on the 27th ult., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Rector of Christ Church, Col. John H. Manly to Miss Caroline, second daughter of Louis D. Henry, Esq.
In Edgecombe county, 24th ultimo, by Rev. John F. Speight, Mr. Daniel Lane to Miss Lucretia Land, daughter of Mr. Daniel Land.

DIED.
In Edgecombe county, 24th ult., in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Moses Farmer.
Also, a few days since, aged about 50 years, Mrs. Margaret Little, wife of Mr. William Little.
In Greene county, 17th ult., Mr. Samuel Vines, aged about 60 years.
In Moore county, Neil McNeill, aged about 65, formerly a member of the General Assembly of this state, from Cumberland county.
In Fayetteville, Mrs. Sarah Kimball, consort of the late Mr. Amos Kimball, in the 44th year of her age.

From the Howard District Press.
ELICOTT'S MILLS, Nov. 23.
At the going down of the Sun, on Tuesday, November the 19th, 1844, at Rockhill Institution, in the 17th year of his age, died, Louis McLane Saunders, son of the Hon. R. M. Saunders, of Raleigh, North Carolina, and grandson of William Johnson, of Charleston late of the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.
A tribute to his memory we would offer. He has gone!—Tears are vain!—He sleeps!—And we trust he sleeps in Jesus and with God. His pale and cold body was before us—beautiful in death!—Earth lies have been upon his brow, and more than the etelings of care upon his cheek—and his young heart has suffered. But all is now more beautiful—calm in death.
He came to us early in January. We looked upon his face and we saw the frankness of the soul. His heart was in his hand, and his hand was open. He was indeed a generous and a noble spirit. He became one of our household, and very soon a loved one of our family;—and upon all the hearts here he hath left an impression which breathes forth the fragrance of affection and love. May God love him as we have loved him, and he us.
His school companions at Rockhill are heart-stricken. The flower of them all, as they while bending over his cold bed of death, have already called him, has cast his bright petals, early in this autumn broken by the frost of death. Their number is touched!—He goes from them. They shall see him no more. Their last farewell is all unheeded by him. Their warm kiss upon his cheek gives back to their heart but the coldness of death. Their tears embalm him. Their prayers have gone with him, as we trust he has gone to the place, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."
In his protracted sufferings, (near fifty days,) he has had all that medical aid and skill could proffer at his bedside. One has watched him, his attending Physician, as though he had been the son of his own bosom day and night, and all day and all night has been with him, and could professional science and experience have saved him, he would yet have been with us.
A last consolation God has granted us. His father and his mother, with his beloved sister, came from the far South, to mingle with us and watch by him in his sufferings, and when he died. We would not intrude upon the holiness of private grief, but still are permitted to say that they, while they mourn their loss, are satisfied that his appointed time had come, and that earth could no longer claim their child.—God having called him unto himself.
Rock Hill, Nov. 20. A. H.

NEGO BROGANS.
500 PAIR NEGRO BROGANS,
500 pair men's kip do.
Together with a general assortment of men's C L F and KIP sewed and pegged BOOTS, which will be sold cheap and no mistake, at the sign of the Mammoth Boot.
J. PUNDEFORD. (Nov. 21, 1844)

POSTSCRIPT.
THURSDAY, 3 o'clock, P. M.
No mail north of Petersburg has arrived in this place since Monday last. But what is worse, the Cars due on yesterday, have not yet reached here. To-day's train due about 11 o'clock, A. M., has not yet made its appearance. We fear some accident must have happened. It is thought by some, that the Road has been washed by the rains of Tuesday last. We are consequently unable to give our readers any recent news from Raleigh. The papers from that place, reach here on Wednesday's and Thursday's; but the total failure of the mails leave us in the dark, as to what is going on there. We have waited as long as we could, to get our paper out in time, but to no purpose.

At past 4 o'clock, P. M.
We stop the press to state that
The Cars have just arrived. We learn from Mr. Walker, Mail Agent, that they were detained in consequence of the Locomotive having been thrown off the track, on Tuesday night, 13 miles this side of Weldon, by a tree which was blown across the road in the gale of that day. No injury happened to any person, that we have heard.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES.—Dec. 6, 1844.

ARRIVED.
Nov. 23.—Brigs Uncle Sam, Bowen, Providence, to G. W. Davis; Millinoket, Thompson, Martinique, to G. W. Davis; T. O. Brown, Gooding, Porto Rico, to G. W. Davis; brigs N. F. Frothingham, Beardsley, Matanzas, to G. W. Davis; Dispatch, Cook, Antigua, to C. D. Ellis; Franklin, Patton, Guadalupe, to E. Dickinson.
Dec. 1.—Schr Aurora, Foster, New York, bound to Philadelphia, was blown off, and put in here in distress, to E. Dickinson; schr Moonson, Derry, St. Jago de Cuba, to G. W. Davis.
2.—Brig Charlotte, Hopkins, Port Lewis, Guadalupe, to C. D. Ellis. The C lost 2 men on her passage.
4.—Brig David Duffie, Williams, New York, to G. W. Davis.
Schr Altagir, Purnell, New York, to C. D. Ellis.
5.—Schr Abigail and Eliza, Thomas, Porto Rico, to G. W. Davis.
CLEARED.
Nov. 30.—Brig Echo, Smith, Havana, to J. Hathaway & Son; schr Mary Ann, Beale, New Orleans, to C. D. Ellis; Jonas Smith, Taylor, New York, to C. D. Ellis; Samuel Ingham, Doughty, New York, by Wm Cooke.
Dec. 1.—Brig Eliza, Blake, Cuba, by G. W. Davis.
2.—Brig Jewell, Randall, Martinique, by Russell & Gammell; General Marion, Hinds, Antigua, by G. W. Davis; Eagle, Fullerton, Kingston, Ja., by Brown & DeRossett; Levant, Hathorn, Matanzas, by Barry & Bryant; schr Nevis, Kinney, Cuba, by G. W. Davis.
5.—Brig America, Treadwell, Cuba, by G. W. Davis.
6.—Brigs Fox, Card, Guadalupe, by E. Dickinson; Matanzas, Colson, Tobago, by E. Dickinson.

R. D. ADDINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAS returned to Wilmington, and can be found at the Carolina Hotel.
He very respectfully tenders his services in the following branches of his business, viz: in
Plugging teeth with gold or silver; extracting teeth with improved and approved forceps; removing tartar and stains on the teeth; restoring to health, baby and diseased gums; producing symmetry and regularity in the teeth; applying artificial teeth to any case whatever.
Which operations tend to preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath, improve the health, and add much to beautify the appearance of the mouth.
Old plates altered and repaired, so as to feel comfortable; the teeth of indigent persons extracted without charge.
December 6, 1844. 12-1f

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, will, on the first day of April next, associate with his present business as Merchant Tailor, the general **Dry Goods and Jobbing Business**, for which reason it becomes necessary that he should close his stock now on hand, and offers the same at **cost**. He will commence selling the same at **AUCTION**, on Monday next, the 9th day of December, and will so continue to do from day to day, until disposed of. His present stock consists of a large and well selected assortment of
French and English Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c.
Also, a general and large quantity of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, of all kinds, with every description of gentlemen's Wearing Apparel. Indeed, he deems it unnecessary to enter into detail, as he believes his stock is generally known.
The subscriber would also respectfully announce to all indebted to him that it becomes imperative necessary that his books should be closed by the 15th day of January next, by which time he requests all indebted to him to come forward and close their accounts either by cash or notes with approved security.
V. R. PEIRSON.
December 6, 1844. 12-1f

G. HENRIUS MYERS,
HATMAKER & HAT SELLER IN
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

RACING.
THE RACES over the Clarendon Course will commence on the 18th December, 1844.
FIRST DAY.
Three mile heats, Jockey Club Purse, \$250
Entrance \$30
SECOND DAY.
Two mile heats, Purse \$150
Entrance \$20
THIRD DAY.
One mile heats, Purse \$100
Entrance \$10
FOURTH DAY.
Proprietor's purse, Entrance \$20; three or more to make a race, best 3 in 5.
JAMES THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Dec. 6, 1844. (12-2f)

Newbern, Newbern, Standard, Raleigh, Ob-server, Fayetteville, Tarboro' Press, Tarboro', N. C., and Republican, Petersburg, Va., will please publish above advertisement one time.

CARRIAGE
A T AUCTION!!
I WILL SELL, at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Court-house, a comfortable and substantial **Family Carriage**; Also, a double set of **Plated Harness**, left with by a gentleman traveling.
WM. COOKE, Agent.
T. BURR, Auctioneer.
Dec. 6, '44.

Wilmington Market.
WHOLESALE PRICES.—Dec. 6, 1844.
Bacon—Hams, 9 a 10
Middlings, 7 a 8
Shoulders, 6 a 7
BEEF—Wax, 28 a 27
Butter, 15 a 18
Beef, bbl, 6 00 a 8 00
Corn, 45 a 50
Meal, 80 a 85
Coffee, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Cotton, 5 a 6
Candles, 12 a 15
Feathers, 33 a 36
Flaxseed, tierce, 7 bush, none.
Flour, 5 50 a 6 00
HAT, Northern, per 100 lbs, 60 a 70
Iron, 4 75 a 5 50
Lard, 8 a 9
LIME, Thomstown, 90 a 1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill, 12 00
W. boards, plank & scant, 14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.
River, Flooring boards, 11 a 12 00
wide, do, 5 50 a 6 00
Scantling, 4 50 a 5 00
Timber, 5 00 a 6 00
MOLASSES, 27 a 30
MACHEREL, No 1, none.
2, none.
3, 00 a 7
NAILS, 0 00 a 2 00
NAVAL STORES: soft, Turp., hard, 1 price.
Tar, 1 18 a 1 20
Pitch, 1 10 a 1 00
Rosin No. 1, 1 50 a 1 60
" 2, 90 a 1 00
" 3, 45 a 50
Sp. Turp., 33 a 35
Oil, Sperin, 85
Pease, Ground, 90 a 1 00
Black eye, 60 a 65
Cow, 45 a 50
PORK, 9 00 a 11 00
fresh, 5 a 5 1/2
3 00 a 3 60
RICE, rough, 30 a 33
SALT, Turks Island, bush, 5 a 1 50
LIVERPOOL, sack, 5 a 8
SHINGLES, country, 2 00 a 2 25
contract, 3 50 a 4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 32 a 35
Gin, 30 a 38
Whiskey, 30 a 34
STEEL, 12 1/2 a 13
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough, 12 00 a 13
dressed, 7 50 a 8
R. O. Hhd. rough, 7 50 a 8
dressed, 7 50 a 8
SUGAR, West India, 10 a 11
New Orleans, 10 a 11
Java, 10 a 11
TALLOW, 7 a 8
Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5
VARNISH, 20 a 22
WINES, Madeira, 70 a 80
Port, 2 25
Malaga, 40 a 50

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Dec. 6.
Since our last, the weather has been what "Jack" would call, very "dirty." Rain has fallen, for the first time we might say, since last spring, in considerable quantities; sufficient to swell our streams. Consequently country produce has arrived very freely during the past week. Large quantities of timber, which have been detained for months past, have found their way to our wharfs. From the same cause (the rise in our rivers,) Naval Stores have arrived very freely within the last ten days, and although the advices from Europe are rather favorable, prices are barely sustained.
Turpentine—Arrivals have exceeded 25,000 barrels, and sold principally at \$3 00. The tendency is now downward.
Tar—Sales, \$1 18; nominal.
Lumber—River, in good demand at our quotations.
Rice—Market bare.
There is little of importance doing in other kinds of produce. For particulars as to prices we would confidently refer to our prices current.

Freights—Gone up and are easily obtained; we believe. To New York, per bbl., 40 cts. To Boston, 50 cts. Lumber, per M., \$6 1/2 a \$7.
RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.
Naval Stores, 40 cts. per barrel.
Rice, 12 1/2 cts. per hundred.
Cotton, \$1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, \$2 50 per hoghead.
Lumber, \$6 1/2 a \$7 00 per m.

NEW YORK MARKET.
Turpentine, Wilmington, soft 2 50 a 2 68 1/2
" North country " 0 00 a 2 37 1/2
Tar, 1 75 a 1 87 1/2
Rice, 3 12 1/2 a 0 00
Cotton 4 a 8 1/2

Rates of Exchange in New York.
Boston par
Philadelphia 1/2 dis. Mobile 5 a 5 1/2
Baltimore 1/2 dis. New Orleans pm. 1/2 a 1
Washington 1/2 dis. St. Louis 1 1/2 a 2
Richmond, 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 Louisville 1 1/2 a 1
Raleigh 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 Cincinnati 1 1/2 a 1
Wilmington 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 Nashville 1 1/2 a 1
Charleston 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 Apalachicola 1 1/2 a 1
Augusta 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 Treas. Notes par 1 pr.
Macon 2 a 2 1/2 Bills on London 54 a 56
Columbus 2 a do. on France 54 1/2 a 56

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.
Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.
Southern mail is due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.
Smithville due daily at 8 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.
Fayetteville mail via Clinton and Warsaw, is due Monday's, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m., and is closed same days at 10 p. m.
Fayetteville mail via Prospect Hill, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.
Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Mores Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.
Onslow Court House, Sneed's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 4 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
CANAL FLOUR.
50 BBLs. Superior, 20 half barrels.
Just received per schr. Alaric, for sale by WM. COOKE.
December 6, 1844.